REMARKS

This amendment is responsive to the Office Action dated October 5, 2004. Claims 1 - 5 are pending in this application and have been rejected. Reexamination is respectfully requested in light of the foregoing amendments in the claims and newly presented claims.

In the outstanding Office Action the Examiner has rejected originally filed claims 1 - 5 as being obvious over Saito '577. Applicant has amended claim 1 to now clearly define over Saito.

As can be seen in Applicant's Figures 1 and 2, Applicant magnetic gap outer face side (the side adjacent to the lead line for (6b) in Figure 2) faces outwardly, and is completely enclosed as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Insertion (6b) completely covers the outward face of the wound wire (5) of the core (1).

Claim 1 has now been amended to require that the magnetic gap outer face side be completely enclosed. This clearly distinguishes claim 1 over the '577 reference because '577 as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 also includes cutouts (13) in the lateral surface of the cylindrical core (17) (see Figure 1 and also Figures 2 and 3). These cutouts permit the portion (21) to extend beneath the jaw section flange (2a) this structure necessarily does not enclose the outer face side completely as claimed by Applicant. There will be magnetic flux leakages through the cutout (13). On the other hand, Applicant teaches throughout the specification and now claims a structure where such leakage is not permitted.

New Claims 6 - 11

New claims 6 - 11 are presented in order to claim the ratio of magnetic substance and that of the insulator. In new claim 6, it is stated that the weight of the magnetic substance is at a predetermined ratio lower than that of the insulator. Applicant has in this claim set forth ratios as described in Applicant's paragraphs [0036] and [0037].

On the other hand, this invention can reduce the damage to an inductance device when mechanical shocks are applied to it by using the insulator which has rubber elasticity and which has a magnetic substance with it. To this end, in the mixing ratio of each materials of the insulator, it is a very essential factor that the weights of the magnetic substance be at predetermined ratio lower than that of the insulator. Accordingly, the material has enough rubber elasticity for attaining a higher resistance to mechanical shocks. This is the special characteristic of this invention.

On the other hand, in Saito's invention, it is clearly disclosed that the weights of the magnetic substance are higher than that of the synthetic resin in the mixture ratio (magnetic substance : synthetic resin = 60 - 90 : 40 - 100. when it is used it locks the drum-shaped core and the tube-shaped core in position because of the elastic deformation of the protrusion parts which extend to the tube-shaped core. The material returns to the original state when it is inserted perpendicularly downward under force onto the drum shaped core. Accordingly, it teaches that the hardness of the tube-shaped core is higher than that of the insulator of Applicant's invention.

New Claim 14

New claim 14 is supported by the specification paragraph [0057] and shown in the drawings as (6a') in Figure 6. There is no similar structure shown in or suggested by the references. That is, since the insulator having rubber elasticity covers the magnetic core, a higher resistance to mechanical shocks can be attained, so that the fear of breaking upon accidents such as falling and punching can be reduced, whereby its practical value is quite high.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the application is now in condition for allowance, and early action in accordance thereof is requested. In the event there is any reason why the application cannot be allowed in this current condition, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact the undersigned at the number listed below to resolve any problems by Interview or Examiner's Amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

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